

Congress with information on that subject, and all others connected with the establishment in several of the most considerable European countries. I have despatched one of the special agents of the Department to Europe with instructions to visit them in person, and furnish me with minute details of their organization and operations.

MR. CALHOUN'S LAND BILL.

The following outline of this Bill is given in a letter from Washington to the N. Y. Herald:

Mr Calhoun's Land Bill, introduced on leave last Friday, was printed to day, and I have obtained a copy of it. It is a decided check mate to Mr Clay's, and although reported the last session, pretty much in the shape it now stands, it was not particularly attended to by the people, as it was then supposed Mr. Calhoun was flat on his back.

The first session of the bill enacts that all the public lands within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, with the exception of sites for fortifications arsenals, &c. shall, after the 20th of June, 1842, be ceded to the States within the limits of which they lie, on the following terms:

First.—That the States shall pass irrevocable acts, binding themselves to pay 50 per cent of the sales of such lands on or before the first day of February of each succeeding year.

Secondly.—That the minimum price, now established by law, shall remain unchanged till 20th June, 1842; but after that period, may be reduced to the following scale.

All lands that have been offered for sale and remain unsold ten years preceding the 20th June 1842, may be reduced to a price not less than a dollar per acre.

All that remain unsold 15 years, to be reduced to 75 cents.

All that have been offered for sale 20 years, and remain unsold, 40 cents.

All that remain unsold 25 years 25 cents.

All that remain unsold 30 years, shall be ceded immediately to the States in which they are situated.

Provided, That all lands which remain unsold after having been offered at public sale for ten years, and do not come under the foregoing provisions, shall be subject to the provisions of graduation and cession, at the respective periods of 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years after the sale, commencing from the expiration of ten years after they had been offered for sale.

Thirdly.—The lands are to be subject to the same legal subdivisions, in sale and survey, that they now are, including the same reservations; and are to be offered for sale by the States for cash only. Lands that remain unsold after having been exposed for sale, shall be subject to a private entry, for cash only.

As soon as the President of the United States is informed officially of the acceptance of any State, of the condition expressed in the bill, he is to withdraw the public land offices, and surrender the lands.

These are the leading features of the bill, and it will undoubtedly pass, and secure to Mr Calhoun, as a candidate for the Presidency, the electoral vote of Wisconsin, Florida, and Iowa, that are to be admitted to the Union before the election of the successor.

The bill will, beyond all doubt, produce much sensation throughout the Union.

From the N. O. Picayune of the 9th. RECEPTION OF GENL JACKSON IN NEW ORLEANS.

As had been previously arranged, the steamer bearing the venerable ex-president arrived yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock. An immense throng assembled at the wharf to welcome him, and the steamboats, vessels in the river, and house-tops, were, alive with the people waving their hats and handkerchiefs as he approached. The old General looks somewhat the worse for age, but still remarkably active and hearty for one of his years.

The reception, generally, was one of which the aged veteran should feel proud.—There was a lukewarmness on the part of some of his political opponents which we consider anything but praiseworthy; but the body of our citizens were out and cordially welcomed the man who, in 1815, manfully braved, not only an almost unconquerable enemy but public opinion, in their behalf. We, in our individual capacity, are among those who have politically opposed Gen. Jackson in thought, word and deed—not eleven hours men, but went against his political advancement from the first jump out—still, we yesterday forgot the politician & thought only of the man—welcomed him as the "Hero of New Orleans" and the fearless defender of his country, and were willing to forget ought else.

On leaving the boat a barouche with four horses was ready to receive him, from whence he was escorted, by the Legion and Washington Battalion, to the State House. As the procession passed along Canal street, a dense mass of citizens thronged each side, and the numerous balconies were groaning with their fair burthens; ladies waving their handkerchiefs, while the silver-headed warrior bowed in acknowledgment of their salutations.

From the State House he was escorted to the public square, in front of the old cathedral, by the veterans of '14 and '15, the members of the city councils, and a large concourse of citizens. Arrived at the public square, he was conducted to the cathedral where an oration was delivered, after which he reviewed the troops in the square, the canopied men while firing a salute. This part of the ceremonies over, he was escorted to his residence at the St. Louis Exchange

by the military, after which they were dismissed.

New Orleans has won some fame for the brilliancy of her military displays, but the parade of yesterday exceeded any thing of the kind we have ever achieved. All feelings of rivalry were forgotten, and the Legion and Washington Battalion turned out in concert. We never saw them look to more advantage than they did on that occasion, and the light of other days could be seen brightening in the old soldier's eyes as he contemplated the fine martial display before him. He who had led raw and undisciplined Tennesseans and Louisianians to battle and to victory, from the same spot, now beheld a well-drilled array of troops, and his pleased countenance fully indicated his satisfaction.

In the evening, agreeable to the invitation of the managers, the General and his suite attended the St. Charles. At the close of the act of the comedy then performing, the curtain was dropped, and the anthem played according to announcement. The curtain then rose and Mr. J. M. Field delivered a poetical address from his own pen to the Defender of New Orleans, the aged veteran who came,

"To bless the children of the sires he saved."

The house was crammed from the pit to the dome, and the General twice arose to acknowledge the enthusiastic cheering of the multitude. Hail Columbia was then sung by the full company of the St. Charles and the white-headed warrior left the theatre amid the prolonged cheers of an admiring audience of some two thousand souls. Thus ends our brief and hastily written record of a day that will be remembered while New Orleans stands, and the Mississippi flows.

From Brother Jonathan. MELANCHOLY DISASTER! STEAMBOAT LEXINGTON BURNED IN THE SOUND!! 150 LIVES LOST!!!

The appalling calamity of the destruction of the Steamboat Lexington, on her way from this city to Providence, threw the community into a state of melancholy and gloom. On the arrival of the Intelligence at 2 o'clock Wednesday, such as we have never before witnessed in this metropolis. From Capt. Hillard, the following particulars have been gathered.

The Lexington left N. York at 3 o'clock on Monday evening, and proceeded regularly on her way till half past 7, when between Eaton's Neck, and Crane's Neck, a fire was discovered to have taken place among some tales of cotton, near the smoke pipe, spreading with fearful rapidity. A fruitless attempt was immediately made to extinguish the flames by means of the suction pipe, while the extraordinary heat increased the action of the engine with alarming rapidity. All access to the engine was cut off. Capt. Childs determined to steer the boat for the nearest shore, and was the last one seen in the wheelhouse. In fifteen minutes more, the engine stopped, and the progress of the boat was cut short two miles away from land, where she ultimately went down about 3 o'clock next morning.

The scene that now followed was too awful to dwell on. All order and discipline were gone. The life boat and all the other boats had been lowered down and swamped while the boat was under full headway and hardly a gleam of hope remained to the devoted sufferers on board. Bales of cotton & other articles were thrown overboard, as a means of assistance in the impending extreme of necessity, but those who succeeded at last in reaching them were soon washed off to a watery grave. The fire was amidships and cut off all communications fore and aft. The larger part of the passengers were seen clinging to portions of the vessel, in clusters, and they all went down with the ill-fated boat on Thursday morning.

The policy of the owners of this line has been to save their best boats, during this wintry season, and to put their two oldest worst vessels upon that dangerous passage. These they have sent off on every other day, laden deeply with vast masses of combustible freight, and hundreds of passengers—thus carelessly and recklessly trifling with human life. We hope that the aggregation of so many proofs, will have convinced the traveling public, by this time, of the danger of trusting their lives and those of their kindred and friends, to the tender mercies of a money making monopoly.

LOTTERY EXTRAORDINARY.

A recent traveller in the United States gives a curious account of a matrimonial lottery, which was formed with beneficial effects however singular it may seem.

We are highly pleased with the *modus operandi*, and would heartily recommend it.

"On the 31st of December last" said he "I was passing through the State of South Carolina, in the evening arrived in the suburbs of the town of —, where I had an acquaintance, on whom I called. I was quickly informed that the family was invited to a wedding in a neighboring house, and on being requested, went with them. As soon as the couple were married, the company was seated, and a profound silence ensued. A young lawyer arose, and addressed the company very eloquently; and in finishing his discourse begged leave to offer a new scheme of matrimony, which he believed would be beneficial, and on obtaining leave, he proposed—that one man in the company should be selected as president, and should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret all the communications that should be forwarded to him in his official department that night; and that each unmarried gentleman and lady, should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the name of the person they wished to

marry; and hand it to the President for inspection; and if any gentleman and lady had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was to inform each other of the result, and those who had not been reciprocated in their choice, not entirely secret.

After the appointment of the president, communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it was found that twelve young gentlemen and ladies had made reciprocal choice; but whom they had chosen, remained a secret to all but themselves and the president. The conversation changed, and the company respectively retired.

Now hear the conclusion. I was passing through the same place on the 14th of March following and was informed that eleven of the twelve matches had been solemnized.

Murder! Murder! Murder!—Although nothing in the shape of murder has recently occurred in this city, of which the Attorney General could take cognizance, yet are such deeds daily perpetrated as come legitimately under this head. Pure religion is daily murdered with the sword of hypocrisy; patriotism is murdered by party; honor is murdered by ambition; and honesty by pretension.

Players murder their parents; doctors murder their patients; lawyers murder their clients; and orators murder the King's English.—Slander murders reputation; avarice murders charity; and vice murders virtue. Dissipation murders health; serenade murders sleep; itinerant lecturers murder science and ladies by tight lacing, murder themselves. Organ grinders murder music; editors murder ideas; toddlers murder tiptoes; and tyrants murder liberty. Dray-drivers murder horse-flesh; fops murder fashion; affection murders beauty; and pleasure very often murders feeling. Poets murder fancy; poison murders rats; cooks murder poultry; and politics murder peace. Painters murder their art; printers often murder their copy; mustachios murder the appearance of the human face, divine; and milkmen, on the cold water principle, always murder their milk. Humbug murders modesty in every corner. In fact murder daily stalks abroad, notwithstanding the apathy of the authorities to arrest its progress, and is likely to go on till the long looked-for millennium comes. When will it abate?—*Picayune.*

The bill introduced by Mr. Adams providing for the management of the Smithsonian Bequest, proposes to appoint trustees, who are to be a body corporate and politic, entitled "The Smithsonian Institute for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The main provision of the bill are as follows:

"The trustees are to consist of the Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the U. S. the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy; The Attorney General of the U. S., and the Mayor of the City of Washington, together with four members of the House of Representatives, and three of the Senate, to be annually elected by their respective Houses. He proposes that the fund shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States, and the faith of the United States, pledged for its preservation undiminished and unimpaired, with six per cent. interest, which shall be paid annually, and applied to the purposes of the fund, that no part of the fund shall be applied to school, college, university, institute of education, or ecclesiastical establishment, that all appropriation from the fund shall be from the interest and not the principal of the same; and that the sum of thirty thousand dollars, part of the first year's interest accruing on said fund, be appropriated towards the erection and establishment, at the city of Washington of an Astronomical Observatory adapted to the most effective and continual observations of the phenomena of the Heavens; to be provided with the necessary and best instruments as books for the periodical publication of the said observations, and for the annual composition and publication of a Nautical almanac."

A friend having pointed out to Mr. Sheridan that Lord Kenyon had fallen asleep at the first representation of *Pizarro*, and that, too, in the midst of Kolla's fine speech to the Peruvian soldiers, the dramatist felt rather mortified; but instantly recovering his usual good humor, he said, "Ah, poor man! let him sleep, he thinks he is on the *bechtel*!"

One day, meeting two royal dukes walking up St. James's street, the youngest thus flippantly addressed him: "I say, Sherry, we have just been discussing whether you are a greater fool or rogue; what is your own opinion, my boy?" Mr. Sheridan having bowed, and smiling at the compliment, took each of them by the arm, and instantly replied, "Why, faith, I believe I am between both."

Capt. SAMUEL BOGART, the same who lately flourished in the Mormon war, at a military election, held at Far West, in Caldwell county, Mo., a short time since, deliberately shot Mr. Alexander Beattie, a young man of about 25 years of age. Immediately after doing the deed Bogart fled, it is supposed for Arkansas or Texas. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for his apprehension and delivery, either at Richmond, or Liberty jail.

A chemist in Albany, a few days ago, expatiating on the late discoveries in chemical science, observed that snow had been found to possess a considerable degree of heat. An Irishman present at this remark, observed, "that truly chemistry was a valuable science," (and anxious that the discovery might be made probable) inquired of the orator what number of snow-balls would be sufficient to boil a teakettle."

Suicide.—Mr. Thomas Kirby, of the firm of Kirby & Miller, of Galena, Ill. committed suicide in Baltimore on the 16th ult.—He was led to the act by the refusal of the mother of a young lady, to whom he was betrothed, to assent to their marriage. The deceased was in good circumstances, and bore an excellent character. He proceeded with great deliberation; having written letters on business, and other subjects, in which his purpose was avowed, the very hour he accomplished it.—*Com. Bul.*

A painter, whose talents were but indifferent, turned physician. He was asked the reason of it. "In painting," answered he, "all the faults are exposed to the eye; but in physic they are buried with the patient, and one gets off more easily."

Hope is a prodigal young heir, experience is his banker; but his drafts are seldom honored, since there is often a heavy balance against him, because he draws largely upon a small capital, is not yet in possession, and if he were, would die.

Anecdote of Faulkner.—My watch, says Sir A. B. Faulkner, in his rambling notes, had stopped, and I took it to a maker to put it right. He armed his eyes with a microscope, and continued to exhaust all my patience, for a considerable time, very sapiently occupied, as I thought, examining the machinery to discover the disorder. At length he told me he could do my watch no good unless he took it all to pieces; to which objecting, I carried it to another, who, a good deal to my surprise, discovered that I had only forgotten to wind it up."

The house of Representatives of Massachusetts has supplied the vacancies in the Senate of that State, by electing five Van Buren men and seven Whigs.

Mo. Argus.

The United States Court, in session at New York, has decided that a raft is not a vessel in law.—*Argus.*

A gentleman on horseback finding himself at a spot where four roads met, asked a countryman, who was working on one of them, where it run to. Clodpole raising himself from his stooping posture, scratching his head; replied with a grin, "I doesn't know where it runs to zur but we finds it here every morning."

THE JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1840.

ERRATA.—In looking over the communication signed 'Medicus' in our last number, we discovered several typographical errors, which we take pleasure in correcting—viz: In the third line for 'the country' read, this county; line thirty-fourth for 'country' read county; line forty-first, for 'conversed' read converse; forty fifth, for 'caused' read cause; and in the forty-sixth, for 'on' read or.

67—The communication of "R. B." was received too late for this week's paper. We shall take pleasure in giving it a place in our next.

VIRGINIA.—Wm. M. McCarty, (W.) has been chosen to fill the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. C. F. Mercer. The 23d ult was fixed upon in the Legislature for the election of a U. S. Senator.

ILLINOIS.—The charter of the State Bank has been revived on certain conditions—and her suspension legalized until the end of the next session of the Legislature, provided the restrictions imposed, be accepted. If not accepted, her charter will be forfeited. The following are the principal amendments proposed, and the bill only wants the approval of the council of revision to become a law.

1st. The bank shall make no loan on any hypothecation of its stock.

2d. It shall not sell or dispose of its specie or bullion, except in sums of five dollars, for change.

3d. It shall make a monthly statement of its transactions, under oath, to the Governor.

4th. During the suspension, it shall not issue notes so that the amount shall at any time exceed the amount of the capital stock paid in.

5th. It shall receive state funds, and pay out the same for of any charge to the State.

6th. Any stockholder holding five shares of its stock shall be eligible as a director in the bank.

7th. Until the resumption of specie payments, citizens who have notes discounted by the bank shall be allowed to pay such notes in instalments of ten per cent. each, according to the customary rules of banking, they giving satisfactory security for the residue of their debt, which is thus extended.

8th. The bank shall not loan to any individual or firm so that their indebtedness shall exceed \$10,000 at any one time.

9th. At the next election for directors, at least three new directors shall be appointed in place of those now holding the office, and thereafter, at every election two new directors shall be appointed.

The legislature has also passed a law limiting the term of service of the secretary of State to four years, and a resolution approving of Mr. Calhoun's Land Bill. They also repudiated some of the loans, contracted in England by the commissioners, Messrs. Rawlings and Oakley.

BORDER TROUBLES AGAIN.—It seems that England is determined to maintain her claim to the disputed territory, even at the point of the bayonet. She has made some movement with her troops, that has been made known by Governor Fairfield of Maine, to the President, and by the President to the British Minister at Washington. In addition to this, the Governor of New Brunswick has issued something like a proclamation which certainly contemplates a war with the United States. The whole matter was laid before Congress on the 23d ult. For want of space, we are unable to give more particulars this week.

CONGRESS.—But little has been done in either House since our last accounts from Washington, of much interest. The Sub-Treasury Bill, has passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 18, after a discussion of some days, in which Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Henderson and others, participated. On the 13th ult. Judge White declared his intention to resign his seat, rather than obey the instructions of the Legislature of his State, on the subject of the Sub-Treasury Bill—and at the same time read his letter to that body, justifying his public conduct. In the House, the New Jersey case has been referred to the committee on elections, by a large vote.

The slavery question, growing out of the presentation of Abolition petitions, has afforded a fruitful source of discussion, and waste of time.—To deny the right of petition on this subject, is rather *horrifying* to a large majority of the members, and though they are unwilling to go into the merits of this question, they 'whip the devil around the stump' by receiving the petitions and laying them on the table.

Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, (Con.) has been re-elected to the Senate of the U. S. by the Legislature of New York—and Daniel Sturgeon, (Dem.) has been chosen, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Mr. McKean, by the Legislature of Pa.—Hon. R. J. Walker, (Dem.) has been re-elected from Mi.—and Michigan has elected Augustus Porter, (Whig) to overlook her interests in the same body vice Mr. Lyon.

The St. Louis Republican gives an account of a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Lexington Mo., without distinction of party, held on the 21st ult., to express their sentiments in relation to the removal of Mr. Aull, late postmaster at that place, Judge Ryland presided.—A Cumberland minister by the name of Henderson, late of Callaway county, steps into Mr. A's shoes—and the meeting say, that he has *palmed* himself upon the community, if not in *disfiance*, at least in *advance* of its wishes, several resolutions were passed condemning the removal, and among them the following which meets with our most cordial concurrence.

"Resolved, That this meeting freely admits the right, and commends its exercise by the appointing power, to give the offices in its bestowal to its political friends instead of its foes, where the qualifications of the applicants are equal; yet it denies the right of any and every high public functionary, in any department of the government, to abridge the freedom of speech and opinion on the part of their subordinates; much less to punish them for the exercise of their birthright as freemen; and this meeting repudiates the assumption of such right, as foreign to the genius of a free government, violative of the principles of our constitution and subversive of the undoubted rights of the citizen.

MORE BANE FRAUDS.—The Ohio Statesman says, that the Legislature of that State has ascertained that the Bank of Zanesville, has sold in Philadelphia, since the first of September more than twenty thousand dollars in specie, and that the Bank of Muskingum has sold ten thousand dollars. In other words, they have depreciated their own paper by suspension, and then *turn round*, as a certain gentleman has it, and buy up their notes at a discount.

How long will this system of bank swindling be permitted? How long will it be, before the people, will take some step to reform the enormous abuses of the present banking system? If with such facts as these and the transactions recently detected in the Schuylkill bank of Philadelphia, they will not open their eyes, and will still connive at such instances of fraud and villany, they are certainly 'past salvation and we can almost add, are hardly worth saving.'

It is now reduced to a certainty that Morton, (Dem.) is elected Governor of Mass. by one vote—the Legislature has elected a Whig Lieutenant Governor. In the vacant Congressional district in the same State, Baker, (Whig) is elected by two votes. This is 'getting through' with a 'tight squeeze.'

Wilmington N. C., was visited by a very disastrous fire on the 17th ult. The loss sustained is estimated at \$500,000—the best and most business part of the town was entirely consumed.